

WANTS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—200 tons of nice hay. Phone 614 or 1108. 12-1-30t

FOR SALE—Baled shucks for your cows and calves, 15¢ per bale, at elevator, or delivered, if five bales or more. Phone 739. Linton Grain Co. 12-23-32

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SERVICE—Registered Jersey Bull and best roan bull in the county at Hurley's Barn. Phone 1077. 12-16-1mo

FOR SALE—Indian Runner Ducks, lawn and white; premium winners. Call at 524 South Thirteenth. Phone 1083. 12-30-31

FOR SALE—At auction, January 5, farm near Elk Creek, good improvements; at Hobart; no mortgage; \$500 down, balance time, Albert M. Knight. 12-29-31

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—220 acres bottom land joining Chickasha, Okla. All in cultivation. Will rent in small tracts. If wanted, rents on cash basis half down, balance fall 1916. N. G. Steele, Chickasha, Okla. 12-21-1mo

FOR RENT—5-room modern house, hot water and gas. 318 South Fifth street. Phone 161. J. G. Mays. 12-29-31

FOR RENT—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms in modern house; close in; also sleeping rooms. Phone 284. Call at Ninth and ansas. 12-29-31

FOR RENT—Northeast sleeping or light housekeeping rooms. 717 Minnesota. Phone 199. 12-30-31

FOR RENT—Nice front room; well furnished, one block of car line. Call at 723 Iowa or phone 1110. 12-30-31

WANTED

WANTED—Boards; those who desire private room and board with all modern conveniences. Call 519 Minnesota avenue. Rates \$4.00 per week. 12-29-31

WANTED—Three experienced laundry girls. Apply in person. 116 North Third street. 12-29-31

WANTED TO BUY—Second-hand counter showcase and floor scales. Address by mail, K. care of Express. 12-29-31

WANTED—Work for man and wife—hotel, farm or any kind of work; no small children. J. W. Church, Stevens rooming house, near Second and Chickasha avenue. 12-30-31

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Sunday afternoon, a dinner ring with one ruby and four brilliants. Return to Daily Express office and receive reward. 12-27-6t

LOST—Diamond ring set in shape of horseshoe. Near Rock Island depot. Please return to Chickasha Iron Works. Phone 225. 12-30-31

HELP YOUR LIVER—IT PAYS. When your liver gets torpid and your stomach acts queer, take Dr. King's New Life Pills and you will find yourself feeling better. They purify the blood, give you freedom from constipation, biliousness, dizziness and indigestion. You feel fine—just like you want to feel. Clear the complexion. 25¢ at druggists. d&w

MONEY TO LEND.

On farm lands and well improved Chickasha property. Farm money is cheap, and on best terms. Two plans for handling city loans. See us at once.

HARDEN-ROCHE MORTGAGE CO., 203-204 Tye bldg., Chickasha, Okla.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at the Daily Express office. Highest cash price paid.

Best Cash Prices

Paid for Men's and Women's slightly used Clothing, Shoes and Stetson Hats.

Also Bargains in New Goods.

Commission Clothing Co.

201 CHICKASHA AVE.

Two of the Best Bargains in Grady Co.

160 acres of very choice smooth Washita bottom, 3 1/2 miles from Chickasha, fenced and in fine state of cultivation. There is no better 160 acres of bottom land in Oklahoma. Price \$9,000. We can loan \$6,000 on this farm. Must sell within next few days.

First class modern 6 room residence in the best residence part of Chickasha. Large barn, cemented storm cave, 150 barrel cistern, vineyard and fruit trees, one-fourth block of ground. This property is in first class condition. For good reason will sell for half value. Price \$2,100, \$1,000 cash, balance time.

We are making farm loans to suit the borrower.

MAJOR BROTHERS

511 First National Bank Bldg. Phone 280

BARGAINS

We have 100 acres 6 miles of Chickasha that we can sell on terms like renting. \$25 00 per acre

2-story house, good income property, to trade for land.

SEE

EMERSON & VAUGHN

First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 215,

Want a Quick Loan?

I can make you a long time loan on easy monthly payments.

FIRE

Tornado and Plate Glass Insurance;

Rents Collected, Bonds,

C. B. MARCH, 208 Tye Building. Phone 93.

SOLUTION

To the Servant Problem

Install electricity in your home and do away with the drudgery.

It removes the labor from washing, ironing, sweeping, cleaning and filling oil lights and a thousand other household tasks. Ask about it.

Chickasha Gas and Electric Company

All That Matters.

A young countryman staying in a hotel commenced to write a letter and then went away, leaving it on the table. Another came in and, without thinking, took up the letter. He had it in his hand when the young man returned. "That's my letter, mister," he said, "I'm going to marry." "No; that is, I glanced over a few lines of it and noticed that hardly a word was spelled correctly." "It is to my girl—the girl I'm going to marry." "Yes?" "And I don't care a cooked hat about the spelling. What I want to impress on that girl is love—love—and lots of it, for there's a farm and seventy cows coming to her!"

GRADY COUNTY EXPRESS.

25¢ A Year.

This great offer is made for an indefinite period. We will send the GRADY COUNTY EXPRESS for one full year, to subscribers in Grady county only, on receipt of only 25 cents. THINK OF IT, the official county paper, rock-ribbed Democratic, with all the local, political and official news every week for 25 cents a year. Subscribe now! Remit in coin to—

GRADY COUNTY EXPRESS, Chickasha, Okla.

Waterloo Bridge Haunted?

Waterloo bridge is a part of the Thames which is said to be haunted. It is not so very long since a more than usually clear-sighted man went to the police with the information that he had seen a woman jump from the parapet of Waterloo bridge. He had been crossing the bridge late one night, when he had noticed a woman in black walking in front of him. Suddenly he saw her making an appealing gesture, but before he could reach the woman she had disappeared. That was all. There was no splash following her disappearance, and no result came from the search which was made. Those who were familiar with the history of the river said that the man had seen the ghost of Waterloo bridge—the tragic woman in black, of whom nothing is known, save that she haunts the London "Bridge of Sighs."

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HARDEN-ROCHE MORTGAGE CO., 203-204 Tye Bldg., Chickasha, Okla.

Classified advertisements, such as "Wanted," "For Rent," "For Sale," etc., will positively not be received for the Express by phone. They must be brought to the office. Please do not phone them. It is embarrassing to us to refuse to receive them. 11-3-11

(Continued from Page Seven.)

On August 19 the British liner Arabic was torpedoed by a German submarine and several Americans were drowned. A lively diplomatic controversy followed, and the tension in the United States was at the breaking point. On September 7 the German government notified the United States that the captain of the submarine had torpedoed the Arabic in self-defense, believing that she was about to ram him. On September 9 the United States asked Austria-Hungary to recall Doctor Dumba, its ambassador, charged with being active in a movement to cripple American manufacture of munitions. On October 5 the German government disavowed the act of the submarine captain who sank the Arabic. At this time it was announced that the pending French-British loan of \$500,000,000 had been oversubscribed.

The United States secret service, October 24, arrested a young man who called himself Robert Fay and declared that he was a lieutenant in the German army and came to America to destroy merchant vessels of the allies and American munition plants. Early in December, the Washington government demanded the recall of the German attaches, Roy-Ed and Von Pape, on the ground of pernicious activity. They were recalled by the Kaiser.

Dr. Carl Boeck, managing director of the Hamburg-American line, and two employees of the company were convicted in New York in December of conspiracy to deceive the government in sending vessels with supplies for German warships.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO

In the early part of the year it was evident that Francisco Villa had the ambition to become the political Warwick of the republic of Mexico. On January 7 he deposed the provisional governor, Guiterrez, and installed General Garza in his place. He was still master of the situation at the City of Mexico, and Carranza still maintained his stand at Vera Cruz. Meantime, the fighting went on uninterruptedly, with varying results, but none decisive.

In June the situation on the border and elsewhere became so irritating that the United States government felt compelled to give official warning to the factional leaders that failure on their part to come to some agreement would necessitate intervention. Despite this intimation, the forces of Villa and Carranza continued to keep revolution aflame, and by midsummer the Mexican situation seemed to be more inexplicable than ever. Villa's star waned perceptibly. A new military influence, General Obregon, took the center of the stage. He assumed the leadership of the Carranza faction, and his military successes were considerable. In July General Gonzales, another Carranza supporter, fought his way into Mexico City, displacing General Zapata, who held the place in the Villa interest. Later, Gonzales was driven out and the situation was so threatening to life and property in the capital that, in August, American battleships were ordered to Vera Cruz, but were not put into action. In this month, also, an appeal signed by Secretary of State Lansing and the representatives of South and Central American governments asking all warring elements in Mexico to get together in an attempt at pacification was sent to the various leaders. During September the fighting on the Mexican border grew more desperate. There were many fatalities before United States troops gained control of the situation.

On October 19, nine of the principal governments of the American hemisphere, headed by the United States, recognized the de facto government of Mexico of which Carranza is the chief.

OUR LAWMAKERS

The Sixty-third congress came to a close on March 4, its final act of special importance being the adoption of a resolution to strengthen the powers of the president in the enforcement of neutrality laws. Both branches agreed, to the conference report on the naval appropriation bill calling for two new battleships, six destroyers and eight submarines. The president's nominations for the promotion of army and navy officers connected with the building of the Panama canal were confirmed by the senate, so that Colonel Goethals and Brigadier General Gorgas became major generals.

On January 26, the West Virginia legislature decided to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the 1916 election. Two days later, in Tennessee, the house passed a bill for a referendum vote on woman suffrage, already passed by the upper house. Arkansas declared for prohibition. In Iowa, prohibition again becomes effective on January 1, 1916. Both Idaho and Utah adopted prohibition bills.

March 5, the North Dakota legislature passed a bill abolishing capital punishment. South Dakota had taken similar action January 30. March 10, Rear Admiral Fletcher, Howard and Cowles were made admirals, a new naval grade established by the last congress. March 18, Governor Spry of Utah vetoed the state-wide prohibition bill. April 7, the Alaska house passed a measure submitting prohibition to the voters. A week later, it agreed to the senate bill abolishing capital punishment. June 3, the government plea to have the United States Steel corporation dissolved was denied by the United States circuit court for New Jersey and the defendant was held to be a lawful enterprise.

Resignation of Bryan.

June 8, William J. Bryan resigned the office of secretary of state, declaring himself out of sympathy with the president's policy toward the Euro-

pean war. On the following day, President Wilson appointed Robert Lansing, counselor for the state department, to take charge of the office. Mr. Lansing was made secretary of state June 23. State-wide prohibition became operative in Alabama on July 1. On July 22, the interstate commerce commission permitted advances in express rates and on August 11 it allowed increases in carload freight rates on 41 railroads in the middle West. On the following day, it ordered reductions in freight rates on anthracite coal. August 24, the Eastman Kodak company was declared to be an illegal combination and ordered dissolved. September 10, the members of the constitutional convention of New York state adopted the proposed constitution, but it was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls November 2. State-wide prohibition triumphed in South Carolina, September 14, by a decisive majority.

President Wilson announced, October 6, his intention to vote for woman suffrage at the special election in New Jersey on October 19. At that election, the proposed constitutional amendment was defeated by a majority of 50,000. November elections were held in eight states. Four of these—Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts and Mississippi—chose governors. In three states—Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania—woman suffrage was rejected by large majorities. In Ohio, a state-wide prohibition measure was defeated by a majority of 35,000. Changes in the national house of representatives reduced the Democratic majority to twenty-five. The Sixty-fourth congress opened December 6. Senator Clarke of Arkansas was elected president pro tem of the senate and Champ Clark was re-elected speaker.

POLITICS IN OTHER LANDS

February 12, the protocol of the anti-opium convention was signed at The Hague by representatives of the United States, China and Holland. March 5, Gen. Vilbrun G. Sam, leader of the revolution which overthrew Dvalmar Theodor, was elected president of Haiti. March 7, the popular minister of Greece, Eleutherios Venizelos, resigned, his policy of active participation in the war on the side of the allies not meeting the approval of King Constantine. A new ministry was formed, with Demetrios Gounaris at its head, but he was soon succeeded by M. Skouloudis.

April 23, the Danish diet passed a constitutional amendment giving the ballot to women. Before it can become law this measure must also pass the next diet. May 4, Italy repudiated her alliance with Germany and Austria, declaring that Austria's invasion of Serbia constituted a sufficient cause. May 25, the British Liberal ministry was reorganized on a coalition basis. Ex-Premier Balfour, Bonar Law, six other Unionists and a Labor party man accepted portfolios. May 29, Theophile Braga was elected president of Portugal. June 5, the new Danish constitution was signed by King Christian. One of its most important features is the extension of the suffrage to women. July 21, the voters of Alberta, western Canada, carried prohibition by a large majority. In the latter part of the month, a new revolutionary movement broke out in Haiti and the president, General Sam, was killed. The United States cruiser Washington landed marines to stop further carnage. Juan Luis San Fuentes was elected president of Chile on July 25, and Dr. Jose Pardo was inaugurated as president of Peru on August 13.

September 16, a treaty between the United States and Haiti was signed at Port au Prince, providing for American supervision of the finances and police regulation of that republic. General Dertingueave was recognized as president.

In November, it was announced that a majority of the Chinese provinces had voted unanimously for the restoration of the monarchical form of government with President Yuan Shih-kai as emperor, and on December 11 he announced his acceptance of the throne. The Japanese mikado, Yoshihito, was crowned at Kioto November 10.

INDUSTRIAL AGITATION

Early in the year, the meetings of the industrial relations commission, held in New York city, attracted much attention on account of the prominence of some of those who were called to testify. The chief purpose of the investigation was to obtain the opinions of well-known capitalists and employers on the present relations of capital and labor. January 19, guards in a factory near Roosevelt, N. J., fired on a group of striking workmen, killing one man and wounding several others. April 16, in Chicago, 1,500 carpenters went on strike for an increase in wages. June 14, motormen and conductors on the surface and elevated railways of Chicago, 14,000 in all, struck for higher wages and a complete tie-up resulted. The dispute, however, was settled by arbitration after two days of business paralysis. The carpenters' strike in that city, which had crippled the building industry for several months, was ended by a compromise wage agreement July 10. Ten days later, a strike of 60,000 garment makers in New York city was averted by a wage increase of from 12 to 15 per cent.

In July the employees of the Standard Oil plant at Bayonne, N. J., went on strike and serious rioting followed. During the lawlessness which prevailed, two strikers were killed and many policemen and onlookers were injured. After a week of disorder, a

wage increase was obtained and the strikers resumed work. July 22, a strike for higher wages and shorter hours at the Remington Arms works, Bridgeport, Conn., resulted in a victory for the employees. August 4, a threatened strike involving 60,000 workers on women's garments, in New York city, was prevented by an increase in wages.

In September, the long and not infrequently violent dispute over industrial conditions at the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was brought to an end. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made an extended visit of investigation to the property and as an outcome suggested a plan for adjusting differences which was accepted by the miners in a formal referendum vote. An agreement was signed to maintain the present wage scale and the eight-hour day until January 1, 1918. The demand for union recognition made by the miners was not granted, but many concessions were made by the company in favor of the employees.

In July a miners' strike practically put a stop to the great Welsh coal industry. After several conferences between Mr. Lloyd George, the British minister of munitions, the colliery owners and representatives of the miners, the trouble was settled July 29, and the men went back to work. Further strikes and lockouts were prohibited by law.

As early as June 30, the state of American foreign trade showed a balance of exports over imports of more than \$1,000,000,000. This was a new experience for the United States.

The yield of wheat for the year, according to the latest reports, exceeds 1,000,000,000 bushels, the largest on record. A corn crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels, at current prices, makes it the most valuable ever harvested in the country. The American oats crop is also one of the most bountiful on record.

LAND AND SEA DISASTERS

A seismic horror which recalled the Messina earthquake of seven years ago, occurred January 13. A large district in central Italy, east of Rome, was laid waste and nearly 30,000 lives were lost. At Avezzano, 96 per cent of the population was destroyed and the property loss was more than \$100,000,000.

February 10, earthquake, hurricane and an accompanying tidal wave visited the American Samoa group and caused great destruction on the Manua Islands. In the latter part of June, severe earth shocks were felt through the Imperial valley, in southern California. July 7, a violent storm swept over Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana and left wide destruction in its wake. July 14, southern China floods destroyed 50,000 persons. Some parts of Canton were ten feet under water. August 3, a cloudburst at Erie, Pa., flooded a large area of the city, drowned 25 persons and caused great damage to property. August 11, an earthquake shock was felt in Italy, and Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli became active. August 16, a tropical storm which developed into a hurricane struck the Texas coast and raged violently for two days. Nearly 200 persons were the victims of its fury and the property loss was computed in millions. September 29, a hurricane dashed over the lower Mississippi valley and gulf coast, destroying 200 persons and a great amount of property.

January 21, a boiler explosion on the armored cruiser San Diego off the west coast of Mexico resulted in the death of six American sailors. March 2, there was an explosion of gas in a mine at Leyland, W. Va., and over 100 men were killed outright. March 25 was the date of the shocking submarine accident which resulted in the sinking of the United States boat F-4 during maneuvers in Honolulu harbor. Her entire crew of 21 was drowned. April 3, a Dutch steamer, the Prins Maurits, foundered off the Virginia coast and 59 persons lost their lives.

On the last day of April, a big fire at Colon, Panama, destroyed 23 blocks, killed 11 persons and entailed a property loss of \$3,500,000. May 22, England experienced the most considerable wreck in the history of its railway system. More than 150 persons, mostly soldiers going into quarters, were killed near Carlisle.

Steamer Eastland Horror.

The most conspicuous horror of the year for Americans was the overturning of the excursion steamer Eastland at her pier in the Chicago river, July 24. In broad daylight, a few feet from the shore, 852 persons, largely women and children out for a holiday, were drowned.

A tornado of huge proportions swept over parts of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas, November 10, destroying much property and causing the death of a dozen persons. October 25, a parochial school at Peabody, Mass., which was unprovided with fire escapes, was burned and 21 girls lost their lives. A factory fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 6, resulted in the death of 12 persons. On November 10 the gun plant of the Bethlehem Steel company burned with a loss of \$2,000,000, and next day there was a million-dollar fire in the war material plant of the Rockwell Sons company at Trenton, N. J. Flames destroyed much of Avalon, Catalina island on November 29. The same day an explosion in the DuPont powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 31. On December 9 the DuPont powder town of Hopewell, Va., was burned down.

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Real Estate

FOR TRADE—160 acres, 50 acres under cultivation. Roger Mills county near strong city; \$700 mortgage. Trade equity for half cash and auto.

20 acres, 5 miles of Chickasha, to trade for residence property.

Farm Loans, Security Bonds.

Jonas Cook

Room 501 First National Bank Bldg. CHICKASHA, OKLA.

Fine Washita Bottom Farm for Sale

160 acres. All in cultivation. Good improvements. Does not overflow. Good location. Close to school. 25 acres fenced hog tight. 80 acres of wheat. This farm is worth \$80.00 per acre, but will sell it for \$60.00. Let me show it to you and you will readily see a good investment.

Farm Loans

I can make loans at the lowest rates and the best of terms.

P. C. STACY

Rear Farmers State Bank.

Chickasha, Okla.

The Chickasha Iron Works

We have added new and up-to-date machinery to our plant and are able to do any

Machine and Foundry Work

We make a specialty of Sash Weights, Structural Iron Work and Job Work. Blacksmith Shop in connection. See the Nix Corn Stalk Cutter which we manufacture.

CONRAD BROS.

LAUBACH

Buy and sell all kinds of new and second hand Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE

Stoves Repaired. Telephone 411 406 Chickasha Ave.

Professional Cards

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LAWYER

207 New Tye Building.

Phone 129. 1-12-3m

Oscar Simpson

LAWYER

Rooms 218-219 Tye Annex.

Chickasha, Okla. 1-13-14

H. F. HOLDING & A. L. HERR

Lawyers

Rooms 209 and 210, Tye Bldg.

CHICKASHA, OKLA.

Reford Bond, Almer Melton, Adrian Melton

Bond, Melton & Melton

LAWYERS

Rooms 409-10-11 New First National Bank building.

C. B. JOHNSON

Attorney at Law

Room 408, First National Bank Building

Chickasha, Oklahoma. 1-11

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